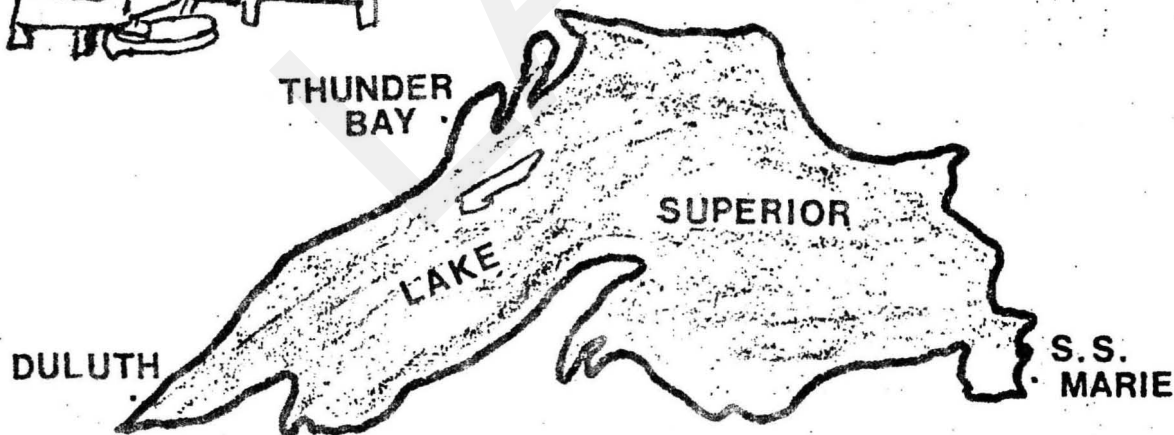


HI-Q

LAKEHEAD AMATEUR RADIO CLUB BULLETIN



REPEATERS

TBR 146.82

YQT 147.06

CLUB STATION

VE3FW

FOUNDED 1934

INCORPORATED 1979

DIRTY LAUNDRY

AVS Anxiously awaiting release of Honda's 40 Kilowatt Generator with 'dial-in' feature. VE3TBR has taken up smoking and QRP operation. CAP and J LX have some real dirty laundry after being chased up CAP's tower by CX and KRP. OPI is still wondering where you attach the microphone to the packet TNC. MOE is looking for a QTH for himself, xyl and tower, not necessarily in that order. PHU is getting tower and beam fever (you have to keep up with the Jones'). JAU and TRE are making family into a quartet. OTI last seen organizing hams to sign union cards. JAJ is campless and up one T-Bird. SPK is burning the midnight oil and keeping 40 alive. Not much heard on 6 meters lately, 220 Mhz anyone? CK has new aluminum going down. KRP, J LX and CX celebrated friday night with rum slurpees? (Try it you'll like it!) Pizza, La Bamba and Jurn Sanchez. "Life" by VE3CAP...Put up tower, attach antenna, connect feedlines, turn on radio, transmit, cause TVI, turn off radio and find new hobby. KRH heard on packet, RTTY, AMTOR, CW etc. KRZ and OPL are making weird noise on 145.01. The ham classes are off and running...increased sales of aspirin and liquor noted by retailers.

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SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST TO HIGH-Q READERS by VE3AVS Dave

V 3LWX Zeno Wahl is on his way to the University of Surrey in England, a "hi-tek" university, for a one-year stint. Zeno graduated recently from Lakehead University's Faculty of Engineering and will be working for his Masters Degree with specialization in satellite communications. He is also a graduate of VE3SEC and the electronics program at Selkirk High School, where he was initiated into radio communications.

From Monitoring Times

The Sheridan-Kalorama section of Northwest Washington, D.C. is an attractive neighborhood with strict zoning. Over a weekend workers at the Ethiopian chancery erected a huge logperiodic dipole array, an enormous rotatable beam designed to allow HF communications with their African homeland. Although Ethiopian representatives originally agreed to abide by local zoning ordinances, embassies are considered sovereign territory essentially immune from prosecution for local laws.

A hijack was foiled this summer by ham radio. Neil Coulston, KB4CCW, pilots a twin-engine Grumman Mallard seaplane in shuttle service between St. Thomas and St. Croix, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. On the evening of June 5th, as Coulston was approaching San Juan, a male passenger intruded in to the cockpit saying that he would blow up the plane unless he was flown to Cuba.

Coulston told the hijacker he would have to refuel to make the trip, then alerted San Juan airport authorities by radio with a special transponder code that there was an emergency on board. After landing, the hijacker released the other 17 passengers and, as the pilot pretended to go out to pay for the fuel, security personnel surrounded the aircraft to initiate negotiations with the sole occupant who claimed to have enough dynamite in his brief case to blow up the plane and the terminal.

The local two-meter amateur repeater came alive as Coulston, his wife Mary Lou KV4KD and Heth Schoenbohm (KP4FZ), Chief of Communications for the Virgin Islands, Police Department, carried out tactical communications at the request of the FBI. It was soon determined that the hijacker was a Vietnam veteran suffering from Post-Vietnam Shock Syndrome. A sharpshooter team was deployed but the disoriented passenger finally gave up.

During the first part of the emergency communication, catcalls and shouting were endured in spite of pleas to the offender that a serious situation was evolving. The jammer, who persisted in his deliberate interference, was identified as David G. Ackley, W4UWH, of St. Thomas. Ackley, already facing a fine for previous jamming incidents, now faces felony charges by the FBI for deliberate and malicious interference with two-way communications during a bona-fide emergency.

MAKING RACKET ON PACKET. . . OR GETTING STARTED ON PACKET

Packet radio is alive and well in the Thunder Bay area. This is the first of a series of articles about packet radio. I hope you will enjoy them and gain a better understanding of this new and fascinating mode of communications.

So, what do you need to know to get started? Well, to contrary belief, you do not need a PHD in physics, an engineering degree, or even a drivers license! All you really need is an interest in trying packet, and everything else will fall into place.

When packet first came onto the amateur scene a few years ago, a great deal of the articles covering this new mode told us about FRACKS, ACKS, RETRIES, and all the rest. What they forgot to tell us was how much fun it is, and what the TRUE capabilities of this new mode are. I hope to cover a few of these things in these articles.

To start off with, you will need a few "essential" items. Since this new mode is called packet radio, we obviously need a rig. I will get into HF packet in a later article - for now I will deal with 2 meter packet on the local scene. You will need a rig that can operate on 145.010 Mhz. For my station, I am using a modified Icom IC-22S. Several people are using hand helds, and the rest are using either base or mobile rigs. As long as it will operate on 145.010 simplex, you are all set in terms of a rig.

Next comes the computer, or terminal. You can use almost any type of computer or terminal on packet (there are a few limitations with some types of equipment, but as long as certain features are present, it should do the trick). I have used a Commodore 64, and I am now using a Tandy 1000 (IBM PC clone) on packet. Since the Commodore 64 is by far the most popular home computer, you should know that it will run packet. As well, the Apple, Atari, Vic 20, and Commodore 128 computers should work OK. As long as it has a serial port on it, and appropriate software, it will work.

What type of software or 'computer program' do you use? You use a program that is designed to turn your computer into a "computer terminal". Allow me to explain. A computer can do many things, depending on what type of program it is running. If you have a game on it, then the computer will play games with you. If you have a wordprocessor loaded in, you can type in letters, print them out, and mail them. A computer terminal program turns your computer into a terminal. That is, whatever you type in on the keyboard gets sent out on the serial port, and whatever comes in gets displayed on the screen.

If you have a terminal program that is designed to work with a telephone modem, it will work fine on packet. A telephone modem is essentially a "black box" that allows you to hook up your computer to the telephone. A TNC performs a similar function - it allows you to hook up your computer to a radio. (A TNC or "Terminal Node Controller", the essential part of any packet station, does a few other magic things as well, but we will not concern ourselves with this at this time. It works thats all we need to know for now).

Now that you have a computer, with a suitable program to run on it, we need one final piece of equipment - a TNC. TNC is short for Terminal Node Controller. Basically, what it does is convert your computers jibberish (your keystrokes on the keyboard) into two tones that are fed into your radio. Also, it receives these tones from another TNC, and converts them into computer jibberish that the computer can display on the screen.

To sum up for this month - to operate on packet, you need three pieces of gear: a 2 meter rig that will operate on 145.010 Mhz simplex, a computer (with suitable software), and a TNC. Next month, we will get into a bit more detail as to how it does what it does. If you have any questions about packet, please give me a call, and I will try to help you out. My home phone number is 767-5751 (24 hour hot line), 767-1453 (home - if no answer at the other number), 623-6460 (work - 24 hours), or on TNR (22/82).

DUES

DUES

DUES

DUES

DUES

DUES

ARE

DUE

- A) The annual fee for full membership shall be Fifteen Dollars
- B) The annual fee for family membership shall be Twenty Dollars
- C) The annual fee for associate membership shall be Ten Dollars
- D) In addition to the fee prescribed in A or B above, the annual fee for the use of the club repeaters shall be Ten Dollars.

DUES TO BE PAID BY THE OCTOBER 8, 1987 MEETING

REPORT ON CURRENT SITUATION OF PACKET RADIO NETWORK IN CANADA

At the present time CRRL News Bulletins are sent, directly and indirectly via relay, to some 75 Packet Radio Bulletin Boards (PBBS). Amateurs in the area of each PBBS may then access and read the bulletins. Amateurs outside the immediate PBBS coverage area may be able to access via a relay from a "digipeater". This report is being made to assist CRRL Board members to understand and promote a wider development and use, of Packet.

Upon receipt of a news bulletin I keyboard it and then transmit it via Packet Radio to the London PBBS operated by Dave Toth VE3GYQ. Via three "routings" it is then sent to 37 PBBS, following which there are 9 individual transmissions to other PBBS. All twelve transmissions are usually cleared from London within one hour of my posting them. Usually the furthest points have the transmission within 24 hours.

The 12 transmissions are:-

Route ON1E (Ontario 1 East)

VE3EUK in Kitchener Waterloo

VE3KOI in Toronto

VE3FJB in Orillia

VE3PAK in Ottawa

Route ON1W (Ontario 1 West)

VE3WZL in Goderich

NM8X in Sarnia ON/Port Huron MI

N8BMA in Windsor ON/Detroit MI

Route RT2S (Route 2 south)

going to 30 PBBS on the US East coast

VE1AIC St. John NB distributes in Maritimes

VE2PAK Sherbrooke PQ

NA2M Massena NY with coverage into Montreal

VE4AFO Selkirk MB covers Winnipeg & area

VE7KIT Surrey BC distribute to 4 PBBS

W1AW Newington CT

in Vancouver & area

W3IWI Clarksville MD

NK6K Redondo Beach CA and K0KBY Miami FL

for "snowbird" coverage

We have had reports from the 75 PBBS known to pick up from these transmissions, however, the total may be much greater particularly in the border states with propagation into Canada.

Readers will have observed the areas of Canada not being served. In part this may be due to the absence of Amateurs with packet capability, however this will not be true in all cases. Our lack of knowledge of those PBBS and their lack of knowledge of what we are trying to do may be the true cause. The absence of coverage in Alberta and Saskatchewan are notable examples. We are sure there are PBBS in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon, if not in the smaller cities! We have no idea of the stage of packet development in Northern Ontario, Newfoundland, Labrador, the Yukon or N.W.T.!

Any reader knowing of a 24 hour PBBS that has not been listed is asked to get in touch with me. Please note that for reliability of transmission we did specify the PBBS that is on the air on a 24 hour basis. I will arrange for that PBBS to be added to the automatic distribution of bulletins.

It is our fond hope that, one day soon, there will be a wholly Canadian network of PBBS, who, with route designators like CAN1E and CAN1W, will have swift distribution of packet traffic across the country.

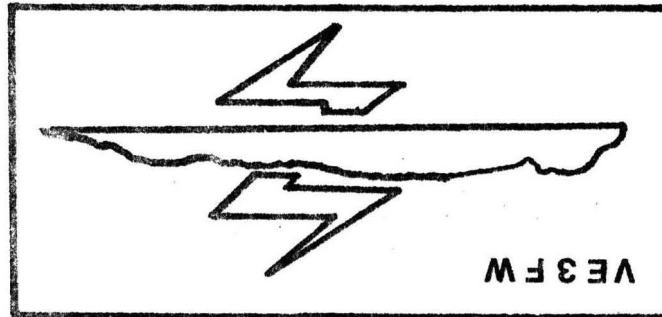
Respectfully submitted

NOTE:

Persons wishing to contact "Diz", VE3ZK
can do so via packet, or at Box 7009
Station E LONDON, Ont N5Y 4J9

Jim "Diz" DeZorzi, VE3ZK

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LAKEHEAD AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
P.O. BOX 2571
THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO
P7B 5G1



AL 000 E

TO:

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237 DENNIS STREET
THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO
P7B 5H7

H1-Q

FIRST CLASS